

strengthening of money received for that is... the Secretary of the Treasury be directed in all payments hereafter made of interest on the bonds and notes of the United States and in the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, for the sinking fund as now required by law, to pay out gold and silver coin as near as possible in the same proportions in which gold coin and certificates and silver coin are received. It is thought that this resolution is effective as Mr. Eustis' resolution in some respects. Neither the resolution of Senator Eustis nor that of Senator Beck will be reported, if at all, from the Finance Committee before Feb. 1, the date of the \$10,000 bond call. It is generally understood that the committee is inclined to take up any measure which has not a direct and decisive bearing on the silver question. The Beck resolution is preferable to the Eustis one in that respect, still, neither of them tends to anything practical.

It is doubtful whether the Finance Committee will make a report of any one of the silver measures now before it. The members are of the opinion that the Senate is not at all anxious for legislation on the silver question, and that the opportunities for debate on the subject are quite sufficient already.

What the World says editorially on the subject on the 13th inst.

MORE SILVER.

Since it seems to be a foregone conclusion that Congress will not suspend the coinage of the silver dollar during the present session at least, it is in order to consider what the effect will be. One thing is certain, and that is that there will be 2,400,000 more silver dollars in existence at the end of each month than there was at its beginning. It is equally certain that it is only a question of time when these accumulations will result in a sufficient accumulation to overflow the Treasury to the shape of payments which are now made in gold—if they are not stopped before that point is reached. In short, it is certain that if the law remains unchanged we shall be reduced eventually to a real as well as a legal silver standard of value 20 per cent, more or less, below the present one. Can we hold out two years more with the present standard in order to give the people a chance to elect a Congress which will repeal the compulsory law? We probably can if the Secretary of the Treasury continues to refrain from forcing the issue of silver as his predecessor did, by delivering silver certificates in the West free of exchange, or in any other way. It has been found that unless there is a forced issue of silver the percentage of revenue in gold remains large enough to enable the Government to continue its gold payments and thus sustain the standard. This policy, however, involves piling up the new silver in the already choked vaults and leaving it there.

Directory Censuses.

A brilliant writer in the News and Courier discusses the census question elaborately and finds it will not be fair to give representation in the State according to population. He wants property represented and ascertains that a reapportionment by the census of 1880 would give Greenville one representative to a million and a half of property while Charleston would have one to three millions.

He suggests a remedy taken from the constitution of 1790, and we have no doubt his suggestion is received with hearty favor by the dominant faction in this State, which has been working for fifteen years to get us back to 1790 in everything. But they all forget that the idea of the day is that the people rule; that legislative assemblies represent men directly and dollars incidentally, not dollars directly and men incidentally. If the property representation is fair in the State, however, it is fair in the Union, and we may well proclaim it a burning injustice that the State of New York has but one representative to \$78,000,000 of property, while the State of South Carolina has one for each \$19,000,000 of her property, by the returns of 1880. If we are going to equalize the thing on that basis in the State, let us do it in the United States and give New York a representative for each nineteen millions of dollars she is worth or South Carolina one for each seventy-eight millions she is worth—either way will do. In one New York will have 138 to our 7 and in the other we will have one or two to New York's 34—unless the city of Charleston could get up another directory census and kinder even up things by showing up an increase of values sufficient to cover the difference. Directory censuses are very handy sometimes.—Greenville News.

THE OUTLOOK.

Upon the question of the tariff, the House has passed a resolution. The great problem we have to consider is to think of the surplus revenue by a simple could be the tariff, which would redound for any elaborate bill.

The Judge then said further: "I am very confident that a proposition for reducing the tariff upon lumber, sugar and salt could be passed through this House easily. I think that an effective majority could be united upon such a proposition as that. This is about all the reduction of the tariff that our revenues would stand at present. Such a reduction would be thoroughly in harmony with the President's policy. These are the articles which are largely used by the poor, and a reduction of the tariff upon them would benefit the poor more than any other class. The only objection to such a reduction would come from the Louisiana sugar planters. This sugar planting industry of Louisiana is not increased under protection. There are some members who think it would be cheaper to give these Louisiana people a bounty and take off the tariff from sugar in general. I am against giving any such bounty."

Mr. Holman said that if the Ways and Means Committee should report any bill it probably would be too radical to be approved by the Democrats. He understood that the Republicans would vote solidly against any tariff change.

The Judge was asked if he thought the present system of distributing the Appropriation bills would result in increased expenditures. "Not this year," he replied. "I think so much attention has been called to the subject that the committees will be very careful. I shall expect to see the appropriations considerably less this year; indeed, they could hardly be more than they were last year. The Republicans in their worst years of extravagance, when they put the salary-grab upon the pyramid on their lavish expenditures, only reached the sum of \$198,000,000, while last year we appropriated over \$226,000,000."

Mr. Holman expects, however, that this system in the future may result in extravagance. He was asked if he thought there would be any financial legislation this winter. He replied: "Not a thing will be done. The silver coinage will not be suspended. There will be a protracted debate, but you will find there will be no legislation of any kind, save possibly the passage of a law providing for the calling in and recoinage of the trade dollars."

WHAT SENATOR VOORHEES THINKS OF ANTI-SILVER LEGISLATION.

Senator Voorhees was asked his judgment about the Senate passing any financial measures. "To the best of my candid judgment," he said, "nothing will be done." He was asked whether he thought the Eustis proposition could be passed in the Senate. He shook his head most emphatically. He said there were very few of the Senators who favored it. The silver men do not regard Eustis and Beck as their friends. They regard their views as too extreme. A prominent silver man said to-day: "Both Eustis and Beck seem mad because silver now is as good as gold. They seem to want to make it cheaper. Look at Beck coming in with a proposition to-day to have the interest and the principal of the public debt paid in gold, in silver and silver certificates in proportion, as near as may be, to the way these kinds of currency are received at the Custom-House in the payment of custom dues. The fact is that silver is now employed in paying the interest on the public debt as well as the certificates named. How many people in the country who have their coupons cashed at the banks get gold for them? You will find that greenbacks, silver certificates and even silver have been paid out in satisfaction of these coupons."

BECK'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SWEETENED RESOLUTION OF MR. EUSTIS.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met last evening at the residence of the Chairman, Mr. Morrill, for the consideration of the Eustis resolution. This morning it met at the Capitol and discussed the resolution again without being able to come to any conclusion. When the Senate met, Senator Beck presented a substitute resolution which, after a preamble like that of Mr. Eustis, setting forth the provisions made in the Revised Statutes for the

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

SEASONABLE GROCERIES

WHOLESALE PRICES,

Texas Pecans.

Nuts in Variety.

Butter, Molasses,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

The "Herald" BOOK STORE!

FANCY STATIONERY.

C. BART & CO.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

APPLES, ORANGES,

LEMONS, NUTS,

AT THE HERALD AND NEWS

JOB OFFICE

WE WANT

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.

TURNING PLOWS

SCOTT & BRO.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

PARKER'S STONIC

NOTICE

WINTER GOODS.

C. & E. L. KERRISON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

FRESH FISH OYSTERS

ARRIVING EVERY DAY BY EXPRESS.

COAL! COAL!

ICE!

CLOTHING.

SEASONABLE GROCERIES

WHOLESALE PRICES,

Texas Pecans.

Nuts in Variety.

Butter, Molasses,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

The "Herald" BOOK STORE!

FANCY STATIONERY.

C. BART & CO.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

APPLES, ORANGES,

LEMONS, NUTS,

AT THE HERALD AND NEWS

JOB OFFICE

WE WANT

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.

TURNING PLOWS

SCOTT & BRO.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

PARKER'S STONIC

NOTICE

WINTER GOODS.

C. & E. L. KERRISON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

CLOTHING FOR CHRISTMAS

Philip Epstein's

148 MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Holiday Clothing, Hats & Gents' Furnishing Goods.

\$45,000 worth

Ready-Made Clothing.

Gents' Prince Albert Suits for Weddings

SACK SUITS

HATS

Gents' Furnishing Goods

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

PHILIP EPSTEIN,

148 Main Street, - - Columbia, S. C.

NEW STOCK OF

Country Orders Solicited.

David Jones,

RICHBOURG'S

MARBLE FRONT JEWELRY AND MUSIC PARLOR,

Music Department.

HARDWARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil, on Main Street,

John Agnew.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD!

DOMESTIC!

WITHOUT A PEER

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS B. LEE,

STANDARD PRINTS.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

PLANTATION SUPPLIES

Rail Roads.

Columbia & Greenville Railroad

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

No. 53. UP PASSENGER.

No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER.

W. H. HUNT, JR.,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Office on Law Range Over Office of Johnstone and Cromer.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State, and will give strict attention to all business entrusted to him.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

Bill cap, narrow and wide, Foolscap, Legal cap and Letter papers, 20 cents per quire.

Wilmington, Col. & Augusta R.R.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAFFIC GOING SOUTH.

TRAFFIC GOING NORTH.

JOHN F. DIVINE.

General Superintendent

South Carolina Railway Company.

COMMERCIAL SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1885.

GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.

GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.

GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.

GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.

GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.

GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.

GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.

GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.